

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15th, 1885

NUMBER 20

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
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a. m., Sunday; prayer-meeting 7.30 p. m., Fridays.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 6.30 p. m., preaching
7.30 p. m., Sundays; prayer-meeting 7.30 p. m., Wednesdays.
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
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TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves
Rio at 5.30 a. m., arriving at Barra (junction) at 7.45 a. m.,
Rio (central line) 12.15 a. m., Lafayette (Quilmes) 2.25 p. m.,
Porto Novo (branch from Barra) 12 a. m., Cachoeira (St. Paulo
branch) 11.55 a. m., São Paulo (Ar. S. P. & Rio R.R.) 5 p. m.
Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafayette 5.55 a. m.,
Porto Novo 12.15 p. m., arriving at Barra 4.15 a. m. and Rio 7.15
p. m. Connects with Valencia line at Desagor. Rio
das Flores line at Camerino. União Mineira line at Serra
Coroa. Oeste de Minas (St. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo. Renfe e Areas line at
Sombrio; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 6.40 a. m.; arriving
at Barra 9.45 a. m., Porto Novo (central line) 5.40 p. m., Cachoeira
(St. Paulo branch) 5.35 p. m., Desagor, leaves Cachoeira 6.34
a. m., Porto Novo 6.19 a. m., arriving at Barra 1.33 a. m. and 1.46 p. m.,
Rio 5.38 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa
Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macaé branch at Belém.

Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8.35 a. m., and 1.07, the first
going to Barra and the second to Barra do Piraí.

CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterói (St. Anna)
7.15 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 12.05 p. m. Condução (1 hour
per trainway from Cantagallo) 4.45 and Macaé 2.48 p. m.
Return train leaves Macaé 8.30, Cantagallo 9.48 and Nova
Friburgo 12.25 p. m., arriving at Niterói 4.55 p. m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with
trains.

CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosmo
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6.30, 7.30, 9.10, 10.50, a. m. and 12.30,
2.10, 3.50 and 5.30 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at
6.30 and 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. on week-days.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Trapiche, Mauá, at 1½ p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7.30 a. m.
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

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dor, No. 34, 1st floor.
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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 52, Rua do Ou.
vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclimação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
Rua dos Beneficentes.

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.
Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office: Rua do
Rosário, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician—
Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.

Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 49; from 11 to
1 p. m., and 4 to 4.30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Carlota,
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs
alist of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-
mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock
quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, and all
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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15th, 1885.

IN reply to the complaint of the Sociedade Central de Imigração against the passport abuses at the police headquarters, the chief of police has informed the minister of justice that no blame can be attached to his department because every effort is made to expedite all applications for *visés* and because the employment of agents is a matter in which the police have no responsibility and can not avoid. He also calls attention to the fact that repeated requests have been made of the foreign consuls that they should certify to the nationality of applicants, thus enabling the police to dispatch applications for *visés* with less delay. It ought to be apparent to the chief of police that all this is totally insufficient. In the first place, applications are not dispatched as quickly as could be done. The majority of people are certain to leave the passport *visé* until the last moment, and then it must be obtained in haste. The simple fact that obstacles are raised at police headquarters which are surmounted easily by these passport brokers, for a consideration of course, is clear proof that there is an understanding between them and the police authorities. That being the case, the remedy is plainly in the hands of the chief, who can forbid further transactions of that character and give prompt admission to every applicant. The chief's recommendation that the passport requirement be abolished, is timely and sensible. There is no necessity whatever for such a restriction. It is no protection whatever against the arrival or departure of persons whom the police wish to intercept, while on the other hand it is a constant source of vexation to honest travellers.

THE extraordinary meeting of the Associação Commercial on the 8th inst., called to discuss a petition to the Chambers for an early settlement of the emancipation question, has resulted, we regret to say, in a veritable *fiasco*. With ruin staring the country in the face, with trade harrassed and lifeless, with agriculture and industry hopelessly depressed, with immigration checked, and with ominous troubles in the near future growing out of shuffling and mercenary delays in the settlement of the question, all the first commercial corporation of this city has to say is a repetition of its reactionary memorial of last year and a resolution of rejoicing over the adoption

of the principles then enunciated. If there is any meaning at all in such a resolution, it is to the effect that the Associação Commercial finds cause for rejoicing in the fact that absolutely nothing has been done, that the crisis through which the country is passing is to be indefinitely continued, that trade is to remain yet awhile longer in a state of depression, and that legislative inertia and incapacity is a subject for formal congratulation. It means that the continued contemplation of decay, bankruptcy and ruin is a matter for national satisfaction, and therefore deserves due recognition from the representatives of commerce and industry in the capital of the empire. We are sorry for the few men of intelligence and judgment who are still attached to this fossilized corporation, for it has made a record for incapacity and short-sightedness which can not fail to fill them with shame and despair. As a rule the commercial associations of every country are always in the vanguard of liberal sentiments and progress, and they consider it a duty not only to keep abreast of the times, but to anticipate and advocate reforms wherever such are proved to be conducive to public welfare and prosperity. Here, however, the representatives of the commerce and moneyed interests of the chief city and capital of the empire, have deliberately chosen to ally themselves with the party of reaction and to constitute themselves the protectors and defenders of an institution which the whole civilized world has long since condemned. It is a choice which might excite a thrill of sympathy in the heart of a Ramezes, but for those who have long since outstripped the halting steps of the Associação Commercial it will occasion nothing more than a smile of pity.

THE appearance of *beri-beri* among the characteristic diseases of this city and the continuance of yellow fever in an endemic and semi-epidemic form, with an occasional outbreak as a violent epidemic, ought to arouse some intelligent interest among officials as to new and better facilities for studying them and checking their ravages. How much this city has suffered in loss of trade and arrested development through these outbreaks of yellow fever no one can compute, and how much she will suffer in the future through the established presence of *beri-beri* is also a problem on which no adequate estimate can be made. But that the one has been incalculably great, and that the other will be it permitted to go on unchecked, will not be disputed. The loss of life, the loss and diversion of trade, the suspension of industry, and the arrested development of the country, are results which certainly demand the serious concern of every statesman, the remedy for which ought never to be deferred for one single moment. And yet, although money is yearly voted for measures of "public health," and although months are spent every year in fruitless and perilous legislation, not one single step is taken to promote an exhaustive study of the causes and treatment of these diseases. Money enough is thrown away every year on this so-called "public health" service to maintain a thoroughly scientific investigation—always providing, of course, that it is intelligently and honestly employed. Our plan for this would be to invite some medical expert and investigator, like Dr. Koch, to undertake the supervision of an elaborate series of studies on these diseases, and then to invite the cooperation of distinguished specialists, students and commissions from all parts of the world to make free use of the opportunities for research thus offered. Aside from the salary paid to the first, who will be president of the commission, no salaries or emoluments should be offered, other

than their necessary living expenses and a reward for discoveries as to the origin and treatment of the diseases. Quarters for experiment and study could be furnished at the Misericórdia, Gambôa and Jurujuba hospitals, with the right of admission to all their wards, and other suitable accommodations could readily be supplied elsewhere for their entertainment. The bare opportunities for research thus afforded could not fail to bring together many earnest investigators, from whose labors Brazil would reap lasting benefits. They should be perfectly free from official supervision, protected against local jealousies and opposition, and their organization should be purely international in character. The investigations will of course be conducted under the auspices of the Brazilian government, to whom will belong an imperishable honor should they be crowned with success.

THE disclosures regarding the Bustamante gas contract of last year have been one of the principal topics for discussion since our last issue, but thus far without eliciting anything beyond what appeared in the decision of the French tribunal. In general, the press has treated the disclosure seriously, and has made it the text of severe denunciations upon the system of *advocacia administrativa* which has grown up within the several departments. The *Gazeta da Tarde* has also established the fact that a partnership existed between Sr. Bustamante, the successful bidder of 1883, and Sr. Briand, the successful bidder of this year, from which the strange contradiction is seen of refusing admission to a public department to one of the partners while at the very same time admitting the other to sign the new contract. Thus far the government has treated the matter as though the statement of corruption rested on untrustworthy testimony, and that, if true, a great injury had been done the country by the man who first used money to secure a contract and then disclosed the transaction. Not one word of condemnation has yet been uttered against those who sold their influence, the inference being that the government looks upon such persons as being less deserving of censure than the man who bought them. The true cause of silence on this point, however, unquestionably lies in the fact that some of the most prominent men in the empire are concerned directly or indirectly with these discreditable affairs, and it will not do therefore to inquire too closely into their connection with them. When therefore the Barão de Cotepepe and others unite to denounce the man who expended a million francs to secure a gas contract, the public smiles broadly and holds its peace. As for Sr. Bustamante, he is either afraid to strike back, or else is awaiting a more favorable opportunity. He first pleads ignorance of the decision of the French court, then asserts that the judge misunderstood his case as he asked for indemnity for services and not for money paid out, and now admits that he was authorized to expend up to one million francs with *les personnes dont les influences et l'intervention sont utiles en vue de l'obtention de la nouvelle concession de éclairage au gaz de la ville de Rio de Janeiro*. There are many legitimate ways, says Sr. Bustamante, in which such influences may be procured, but he fails to give such particulars as are necessary to enable the public to judge whether his arrangements were of such an innocent character, or not. His first claim that the judge misunderstood his case is absurd, of course, as judges are little apt to invent claims in order to set them aside. The general impression is that the contract was bought, and that the government is disposed to make a scapegoat of the purchaser in

order that the men who sold the contract may escape undetected. It is idle to talk about national honor and integrity, when every one of us knows that the public departments of this city are alive with corruption, and that the man who wants either justice or favors must go prepared to pay for them.

WHILE the conscript fathers of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies have been discussing the bill to authorize the issue of 25,000,000\$, and splitting hairs as to the locality and character of the so-called crisis, whether it is at the Treasury, at the banks, financial, economical, commercial or industrial, the banks have published their balance sheets of 30th ulto. and we recommend a study of them to the legislators. It appears that the Treasury owes the banks:

On Treasury bills, old and new issues. 55,524,000\$
Account current with Bank of Brazil. 4,198,638

59,722,638\$

or the equivalent of about eighteen months receipts at the Rio custom house; a hypothecation of the future that is as remarkable as it appears to us illegal. The bills discounted and the call loans at the banks tend to decrease, for the necessities of trade, or speculation if you will, can not resist so powerful an antagonist as the Treasury, which during the past month increased its liabilities on Treasury bills some 1,000,000\$. The proportion of cash to liabilities continues to be supremely ridiculous, even if the fixed deposits be contemplated. The actual cash in the seven banks, from the balance-sheets of which we extract our table, shows the following:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Banco do Brazil | 5,677,243\$ |
| Banco Rural | 1,724,905 |
| Banco Commercial | 666,215 |
| Banco Industrial | 1,013,990 |
| Banco do Commercio | 392,598 |
| English Bank | 660,515 |
| New London and Brazilian | 1,079,061 |

11,214,587\$

Besides this the Banco Commercial has 2,326,898\$ on deposit in the Banco do Brazil and the Banco do Commercio 508,529\$ deposited in the Banco Rural and Banco do Brazil. This insignificant sum in cash is an asset against deposits on call and with fixed maturity of no less a sum than 127,667,000\$. If it be objected that the greater part of these deposits are for fixed periods and payments may be provided for at the date of maturity, we may reply: How are these payments to be met, so long as the banks continue to lock up their resources in the Treasury and see their bill portfolios become reduced month by month? The Treasury bills have a maturing date to be sure, but the balance sheets show that none are paid at maturity and that every authorization to issue the inevitable 10,000,000\$ of Treasury bills in anticipation of revenue is availed of to its utmost extent, while those already issued in virtue of former authorizations are not paid off; they are merely renewed. The Treasury of the empire of Brazil has now reached a point, when little short of a miracle can relieve it, if its authorities continue to follow the same beaten road. If it be considered that it has withdrawn from the banks 60,000,000\$ and must ask for further assistance; if it be considered that almost perilous excuses are made for the issue of paper money, and if it be considered that available security is at hand upon which sufficient funds could readily be raised to meet every engagement, it becomes inconceivable that the authorities do not at once decide upon hypothecating the D. Pedro II railway, which according to our *doyen*, the *Jornal do Commercio*, does not now pay the interest on the borrowed funds employed in it. It reminds one of a man who with a gold watch in his pocket prefers to sell his stockings, or such part of his

raiment as is not visible, rather than part with his watch. We are not opponents of paper money if it be issued under great necessities, but it should be the last resource of a State that wishes to preserve its financial reputation. Every asset should be availed of before irredeemable legal tender paper is issued, and Brazil, if it applies to European markets for assistance by a loan, will undoubtedly be asked if this has been done and if it has no better security to offer than the future of the country. We have insisted that some tangible security should be offered for a loan, failing the adoption of our idea of a national bank law. *Brios* have interfered, and the Treasury follows a hand to mouth policy, happy if the daily obligations be met and regardless of the morrow. The financial position of Brazil is to-day a disgrace to those Liberals who have held the portfolio of finance. Not one has had the capacity to foresee the abyss, patent to all others, towards which the country was drifting, and not one has had the courage, with the exception of Sr. Lafayette, to place a clear statement of the position before the public.

THE "GUADIANA" DISASTER.

The loss of the Royal Mail steamer *Guadiana* on the Paredes shoals, inside of the Abrolhos Islands, on the morning of the 20th ult., has given occasion to many and diverse criticisms as to the cause of the disaster, the ship being so far out of her course. It has reasonably been felt that the captain of the steamer, who is one of the most experienced navigators on the coast, was in a neighborhood where extra care should have been taken and where the Abrolhos light should have served to indicate his position. The steamer must have passed considerably within the radius of the Abrolhos light, and as the night was clear it certainly ought to have been seen—which would assuredly have led to a change of course and the avoidance of the disaster. We are informed, however, that, although careful watch was kept, the Abrolhos light was not seen, from which the inference may justly be drawn that the light was not burning. It is highly improbable that the light would have escaped all the persons on watch, and the more so as the night was perfectly clear. The captain states furthermore that there was no broken water to indicate the shoals on the morning of the 20th, consequently, not having seen the Abrolhos light, they were totally unconscious of being in a dangerous locality up to the moment of striking.

If it be true that the Abrolhos light was not burning, upon which all navigators along the coast have become largely dependent, the government must assume no small share of responsibility for the disaster. Only a short time before the accident one of the Bahia papers published a statement that the lighthouse keepers on the island were discontented and had threatened to strike if they were not better supplied. The inference is, therefore, that their pay and supplies being delayed by the authorities, the keepers gave themselves no trouble to keep the light burning, careless of the fact that those who would suffer from their remissness were those not in the least to blame for their lack of supplies. As this is not the first time that the Abrolhos light has been found extinguished, it may very properly be asked what the government is going to do about it. The president of Bahia has ordered an investigation, but this is not enough. If no dependence can be placed in the fidelity of those in charge of the light, then it would be better to abandon it altogether.

The testimonials presented to Captain Hanslip by his passengers are as follows:

Curvellos, Brazil, June 22, 1885.
To Captain Charles W. Hanslip,
Captain, Royal Mail Company.

Sir,—We the passengers of the steamship *Guadiana* desire to express to you and to your officers our hearty appreciation of your courage and courtesy as seamen and your kindness as gentlemen. The lamentable accident which has changed our course and the distress we have suffered together has not only served to make us friends but has afforded us a better opportunity to judge of your character and that of your officers than fair sailing would have given. We have fully realized the embarrassments under which you have labored and no man could have done more to secure our comfort and pleasure.

The discipline of the ship and the patient and courageous endeavor to save our luggage as well as our lives have won our admiration, as well as our thanks, and we desire you to know that as passengers under your care we owe you many obligations and as friends you deserve and have our sincerest sympathy.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) SORDIN O. THACHER
Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, Special Commissioner of the United States to Central and South America.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS

do

BECKFORD MACKLEY

United States Consul at Rio Grande

SUNE A. WOOD

PEDRO DE MELLO SOUZA JUNIOR

ELLA CRANDALL DE MELLO

MIRZA CRANDALL DE MELLO

JRANIE A. HILL

JOHN N. TURNER

JOHN W. ADAMS

Captain *Harrietta 7 Posetti*

Methodist Episcopal Clergyman at Rosalia, Argentine Republic.

F. MITCHELL

B. LORENZO HILL (Montevideo)

A. HARTOG

N. KAURT

ERNEST COCHRANE

C. VAN NOORDENVELS

Secretary to the United States Embassy

Army Board of Health.
Spanish Commission for researches on Yellow Fever.
Office of President.

(Translation)

D. Casimiro Raine Baffi, Sub-inspector of the 1st class, Chief Doctor of the Spanish Military Board of Health, and now a commissioner of Brazil, shipwrecked on the English steamer *Guadiana*, declares and is ready to substantiate at any time and place desired, that as well on the part of the Captain as on the part of the officers of said steamer, he has been the object of the greatest attention, particularly since the moment of the disaster; and that to the coolness and bravery of the Captain is due the life of all on board the *Guadiana* and the saving of our luggage, for the Captain did not leave the bridge till the operation of embarkation in the boats was completed and till the steamer commenced sinking, putting his life in danger and that of all the sailors who were with him—the first officers and his own; and as an acknowledgment of gratitude and for such other purposes as the Captain may desire I freely sign the present declaration at the port of Caravellos on the 21st day of June 1885.

(Signed) CASIMIRO ROQUE BIEHL.

ARROIO DOS RATOS COAL MINES.

The following is communicated to us:

At the last general meeting of the shareholders of this company held on the 27th ult., the monthly report of the engineer in charge of the mines was read, from which may be extracted:

During May last the output, beyond improving considerably in quality, increased greatly in quantity, reaching 1,000 tons, or 730 of first and 270 of second grade coal; this latter is used in making *potent fuel*. Work had begun with activity upon the change of the road to a better landing place on the Rio Jacuhy, and upon the building for the patrol fuel machinery. The engineer expects that within six months the manufacture of *potent fuel* will be commenced, and the coal thus adapted to the uses of the railways; when this important improvement is effected, the company will have a ready sale for nearly all its coals for the use of the Rio Grande and Sid railways, which already take them to a fair extent.

To dispense doubts, which certain unbelievers still have, as to the good quality of the coals, the company had a new official trial made on the Dom Pedro II railway on the 7th inst. which produced a splendid result.

At 9.25 a. m. of the 7th a train, 5C, left the central station, with freight weighing 300 tons and the engine burning Arroio dos Ratos coal; it arrived at Itaboraí at 1 p. m.

To get up steam the same quantity of coal and the same time is necessary with Cardiff coals as with Arroio dos Ratos.

During the trip, the consumption of the native coal was larger, because this, resembling Newcastle, burns more quickly than Cardiff, but the necessary pressure was always maintained. This trial was, therefore, the most satisfactory possible.

The trial was attended by the director of the Dom Pedro II railway, the superintendent of ships, Messrs. Ferrand, Mursing, Carvalho Souza, Rithmann and the directors of the company.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, 27th June.

—Congress has been two months sitting and has done nothing—the very thing it was elected to do, some people think.

—The Montevideo Chambers have passed a law levying a licence tax of 500 dollars per head on the enterprising body of commercial travellers.

—The French meat-preserving establishment in Concordia has finished works this season. The factory has turned out 30,000 cases of preserved meat for the French army.

—The Argentine minister in Washington has received orders to buy 250 waggon for the Tucuman railway. Eighty thousand pounds in bills will be remitted to H. K. for the purpose.

—Advices from Guamini and Carhué and surrounding districts announce losses by the drought. The increase in the flocks has suffered greatly. The drought is also much felt on the banks of the river Colorado.

—There was a great stir in the Riachuelo this morning (June 16) owing to the arrival of the *Matteo Brizzo* the largest steamer that ever entered the Riachuelo. She is over three hundred feet long and had some difficulty in getting in.

—The charges in the British consulate-general at Montevideo for legalising bills of health and signatures have been raised from five to ten shillings, an unpleasant lot of news for those who have to pay them.

—All the sugar factories of Tucuman are in full swing crushing cane. The factories in the Chaco are also working, and samples of Chaco sugar are already in the market. This sugar was shown on the 10th of June, and everybody pronounced it excellent. The sugar turned out in Tucuman is pronounced better than last year's.

—Owing to the outbreak of cholera in Spain the health board has issued an edict imposing quarantine on all vessels from the Peninsula, as follows: eight days' observation on vessels from Valencia and Alicante, 4 days on those from Mediterranean side, ten days on those from the Atlantic ports. All vessels with suspicious or declared cases of cholera on board shall not be allowed entry in this port.

—Messrs. Clark, the concessionaires of the Transandine railway, have requested from the national government permission to extend their railway from the town of Mercedes, in this province, to this city. The national government will accede to the request as it is embodied in the bill passed by Congress when granting the railway concession to Messrs. Clark. Although this extension will run parallel to the Western railway line, the districts around are so populous and wealthy that both railways may be expected to do a large business.

—The old settlers in the valley of the Rio Negro complain bitterly of the extraordinary delays in granting them the title-deeds of the lands which they have occupied for so many years. The majority of these settlers are poor people, without education, who 15 and 20 years ago were brave enough to stake camps, then in the possession of wild Indians, and to form a barrier of civilization against the continuous depredations of the savage tribes. After years of warfare, privations and losses these men see that the goal of their ceaseless efforts is as far off as ever. The land law of Congress remains a dead-letter, and outsiders are now rushing to the front and endeavor by worthless intrigues to snatch away the lands of the legitimate settlers.

—The premium on gold fluctuates slightly at 300, and the market considers this the basis for transactions. A great speculation is on foot to put the premium lower, but up to the present all their efforts have failed to lower the 30 % premium to any great extent. The whole market is anxiously expecting the upshot of the Pellegrini mission in London. Some opposition papers have opened a tremendous fire on the government and attack the cabinet for accepting the onerous terms of the London bankers. The London agreement will be submitted to Congress next week, when all the details of the business will come to light. This financial bill will meet with strong opposition, but it is opined that the national government will carry its point. A counter project will be probably presented, creating a home loan and increasing the issue of notes of the National Bank.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

July 3.—In the Senate Sr. CORREIA in referring to the decision in the Bustamante-Bezdolt affair begged that as the minister of foreign affairs would at once demand the documents relative to this; to which the minister replied he had already done so. He then moved for information regarding the budget laws of Bahia and Rio Grande. VISCONDE DE PARANAGUA said that no terms were too strong for stigmatizing Sr. Bustamante's action in defaming his country for his private advantage, and upon receipt of the documents which had been asked for, these would be presented to the Senate. In the debate on the bill authorizing an issue of 25,000,000\$, Sr. JUNQUEIRA favored an outright issue and not a disguised one. Sr. SARAIWA repeated the argument that the bill is merely a safeguard, to be availed of it occasion arises, and said Sr. Junqueira was inconsistent in opposing the bill, when he favored a permanent issue, lest the money issued under the law might become a permanent addition to the circulation. In the Chamber, Deputies Joaquim Nabuco and Silveira Pratta took the oaths and their seats. Deputy DELPHINO CINTRA accompanied his party in his sympathy with Sr. Saraiwa and would support the emancipation project as a trial. Deputy NABUCO regretted that his voice should be a discordant note in the almost unanimous chorus of praise to the premier. He could not congratulate him upon this, for to obtain it, he had to create a coalition government and convert the liberal situation into a conservative situation with a liberal government. In reply to interruptions the speaker said the City in London had less importance in Parliament than a small number of coffee factors possessed in Rio. He showed that the project after converting the liberal party into a grave digger for 65 years' old slaves, makes it further a slave-catcher. The project would prevent development, for slavery would still exist for 16 years, or even for 10 as the premier stated; two-born children are not protected, but remain under the Rio Branco law, and finally it was a temporary measure and not a definite solution of the question. He thought aged statesmen possessed advantages and disadvantages, and would like to see the country governed by young men with new ideas. He recalled to the premier that a request by a simple deputy in 1880 to discuss the matter had been made a question of confidence and rejected; H. Ex. did not then think that within five years he himself would introduce the project for emancipation. He did not understand why the Emperor should the chief abolitionist, for he had said and repeated that H. M. had not the initiation of the movement (The president observed that the person of the Emperor can not enter into debate). He did not refer to the Emperor's person, but only spoke of the chief of State as a further proof of the tolerance of the conservatives. There was another question, that of federation, on the horizon, and on this the conservative party could not be so complacent. If the abolitionists in the Chamber had a majority they would carry a bill for immediate emancipation. The minister of Empire defended the bill for increasing the credit for the fazendas.

July 4.—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA read several extracts from Ceará papers and asked for information. The session was of no general interest. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

July 6.—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA spoke on the bill for issuing paper money and argued that as the period in which the crisis had been apprehended had passed, the bill was no longer necessary. He thought that a project presented to the Senate in 1875, by which the banks could only receive deposits to the extent of their paid-up capital and 50 per cent. of that unutilized would be of use. If the minister will exert himself to pass a patriotic budget and reform the laws relating to banks of deposit great benefits will result and the country placed upon the road of progress. The rest of the session was of no general interest. In the Chamber, Deputy GOMES DE CASTRO referred to the Bustamante scandal. The minister of justice defended his colleague of agriculture in closing the department to Bustamante and thought all honorable men would agree with him. This provoked a sharp reply from Sr. Gomes de Castro and an explanation from the minister of justice. Deputy ZAMA spoke on the emancipation project, and in defending it said he followed the remark of Teixeira that if one could not get all he wished, it became necessary to be satisfied with what he could get, and while he recognized no legal right in hold slaves, still he would support the project. He concluded by saying that Sr. Nabuco, like Sr. Amalade Figueira, rejected every thing, thus placing the cause of abolitionism in an uncertain position. Deputy NABUCO replied to the preceding speaker and opposed the project, as this would go into execution not under the ministry of Sr. Saraiwa, but of some successor. He thought the manifested approval of this project showed that

emancipation had gained adherents since the Dantas project was presented. The present project has for its object the tranquillity of agriculture, the revocation of that part of the Rio Branco law by which a slave had the right to have his services valued, imposes a tax to pay for slaves imported after 1831, converts a noble action into a crime, that of harboring ill-treated slaves, opens an auction at the department of agriculture where slave owners may obtain money to send for colonists; finally, it is a law that increases from 60 to 65 years of age the fatal period of slavery. He opposed the project, for the tax howsoever imposed would finally be paid by the slave, and concluded with the hope that the liberal party would reject the project. Deputy CORREIA spoke on the increased credit for the lazzaretto and introduced sundry charges against the Dantas cabinet of intervention in the Paraná elections.

July 7.—In the Senate, Sr. JOSÉ BONIFACIO called attention to what he considered contradictions in the bill for issuing paper money. Sr. SARATYA (the premier) considered the speeches made yesterday and to-day excessively long, for the speakers occupied themselves with other questions than the correct one, viz., to examine into the causes that have produced a situation of possible danger, and for which a remedy is asked. He proceeded to reply to various objections of Senators Correia and José Bonifácio and defended his bill, which was read a second time. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

July 8.—In the Senate, Sr. SILVEIRA DA MOTA asked for information in regard to the private night watchmen. The bill authorizing the issue of 25,000,000 came up for the third discussion. Sr. CORREIA spoke in justification of an amendment he proposed, to limit the authority to the present fiscal year, and read some lengthy extracts to prove the inherent vice of paper money and also the unconstitutionality of the bill. In the absence of the premier, the minister of foreign affairs declared the government would not accept the amendment. Sr. CORREIA persisted in putting the amendment to vote, but there was no quorum. In the Chamber the session was of no interest.

July 9.—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA asked for information about occurrences at Lorena. Sr. OTTON asked to have printed two documents: one the answer to his request for statistics of the slave population, that the government had not the means of satisfying this request, the only data being published in the *relatório* of the department of agriculture. These data are very defective and more over incorrect. The other document is the official account of the lynching of slaves at Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes. The speaker declared that his position on the emancipation question is one of compromise. The bill authorizing the issue of 25,000,000 as proposed by the government passed. The reply to the speech from the Throne was discussed. Sr. CORREIA called attention to a statement made by the premier that if obliged to it, he would issue paper which was contrary to law. A sharp dialogue ensued between the speaker and the premier. In the Chamber, a lively scene occurred between Deputy CARREIRO DA CUNHA and the president, which concluded in suspending the session. Upon resuming Deputy NABUCO presented a motion for information as to the amount advanced by the Treasury to the Centro da Lavoura e do Commercio for the coffee exhibitions. The second vote on Art. 1 of the emancipation project was adjourned for 24 hours. Deputy WERNER spoke on the Quixadá reservoir matter, and the minister of agriculture in reply said he could give no decision of the question at present but it could be brought up for debate when the agricultural budget was discussed.

July 10.—No session in either Senate or Chamber.

July 11.—No quorum in the Senate now in the Chamber.

Rumors are current of a crisis. The minister of war is in opposition to the government policy as to immigration and he will probably carry with him the whole, or a great part, of the Rio Grande do Sul delegation. It is further stated that some 30 liberal deputies will vote against the emancipation project, in which case its passage through the Chamber becomes very problematical. If passed it will be through the support of conservatives.

It is probably only a coincidence, but Deputy Gaspar Drummond, who was to call Deputy Nabuco to account, has applied to the Chamber for leave of absence for reasons of health.

A funny incident is said to have occurred when Sr. Nabuco took his seat in the Chamber. His admirers had come prepared to hew him, but Sr. Silva Primi was pelted with rose leaves by Sr. Nabuco's friends in mistake.

The bill authorizing an issue of 25,000,000 more of paper money was passed in the Senate on the 9th inst. The law has not yet been officially promulgated.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A man at Piracicaba, S. Paulo, has shot St. Peter.

—There were 90 deaths in Campos during the month of June.

—The June receipts of the Bahia provincial treasury amounted to 110,067\$647.

—The Ceará abolitionist organ, the *Libertador*, has resumed publication after a suspension of one year.

—The Murahé central usine of the London and Brazilian Sugar Company Limited, was formally inaugurated on the 10th inst.

—On the 2nd inst. the central sugar factory at Lorena, S. Paulo, commenced grimming. The cane crop is estimated at 9 million kilograms.

—The provincial budget of Amazonas recently sanctioned, fixes the expenditures for the ensuing year at 1,959,992\$421, and estimates the receipts at 2,075,495\$.

—The municipal council of Piracicaba, S. Paulo, it is said, is proposing to build a public market building for that place, and to raise a loan of 30,000\$ for the purpose.

—Twenty-four slaves have recently been emancipated at Barra Mansa, province of Rio de Janeiro, at a total cost of 16,300\$, or an average of nearly 680\$ per head.

—The president of Espírito Santo has resolved to suspend the subsidy of 6,000\$ per annum now paid to the Porto do Cachoeiro central coffee-cleaning establishment of Messrs. Telles and Tannay.

—The São Paulo provincial treasury has opened a credit of 5,000\$ in favor of Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrada Machado e Silva Junior as a culculation to enable him to study music in Europe.

—Five prisoners on the island of Pernambuco Noronha died from *leish-ben* during the month of June. The gradual extension of this terrible disease merits the thoughtful attention of the government.

—The Pernambuco law school has 932 students matriculated in the five classes of its course in law. Of these 329 are from the province of Pernambuco, 149 from Bahia, 57 from Alagoas and 38 from Sergipe.

—There were renewed manifestations at Pernambuco on receipt of the news that Deputy Joaquim Nabuco had taken his seat in the Chamber of Deputies. The whole province seems to have espoused his cause.

—The funeral laying of the corner stone of a new boys' school in São Paulo took place on the 4th inst. The school is to be called the Escola Americana and is being built by the Presbyterian society of that city.

—The June receipts of the São Paulo postoffice amounted to 8,248\$250 for the city and 20,504\$300 for the remaining offices of the province, against 7,448\$950 and 19,264\$730 respectively for the same month of last year.

—The *Diário de Santos* gives the population of that city as 15,550 of which 9,500 are Brazilians and the rest foreigners. As no census has been taken, it will be interesting to know how our colleague arrives at these results.

—The *Diário de Notícias*, of Bahia, of the 26th ult., states that a slave named Severino has been kept there in prison since April last for getting married without his master's consent, and for having raised a question concerning his liberation. The slave has 300\$ saved up, with which he hoped to purchase his freedom.

—A slave revolt occurred on the fôla Sampaio plantation, near Junilhy, São Paulo, on the 29th ult., resulting in the death of one man and the injury of several others. A force of *canibatis* had been called in to "calm" the slaves, and a fight ensued with the above result. A police force was at once sent to the plantation.

—The June receipts of the Bahia (city) postoffice were 5,435\$130, or 2,815\$820 less than those of the city of São Paulo. And yet Bahia has a population of 180,000 against 20,000 in São Paulo [Almanak Laemmert 1884] and has the further advantage of being an important seaport. The comparison is certainly very much to the discredit of Brazil's oldest and most conservative city.

—The June entries of cotton and sugar at Pernambuco were:

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| | 1885 | 1884 |
| Sugar bags..... | 18,478 | 14,461 |
| Cotton | 4,090 | 4,419 |

—Our São Paulo colleagues have been recently compelled to call the attention of the city council to a leper who goes about the streets every day begging. The city has a lepers hospital, and yet persons afflicted with this most loathsome disease are permitted to go about the streets at will.

—Reports of severe drouth come from some interior localities of Pernambuco. The necessities of life are already commanding excessively high prices, from which much distress is beginning to appear.

—The São Paulo immigration society has resolved to memorialize parliament for the abolition of the tax on small property transfers. The necessity of such an act is so great that the memorial ought to meet with hearty acquiescence by the General Assembly, but the probabilities are that it will be archived without the slightest consideration.

—The police authorities of São Paulo are making an effort to suppress the able-bodied beggars who infest the streets of that city. Up to the 31st inst. some 60 of these lazy vagabonds had been arrested and imprisoned. If the city authorities will now arrange work for such fellows—say street repairing—much public good will result from this new policy.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The traffic receipts of the Conde d'Eu railway in May were 4,736\$970 and expenses 21,502\$520.

—The Recife and San Francisco traffic receipts in May were 54,484\$250 and expenses were 43,638\$381.

—The March traffic receipts of the D. Pedro II railway were 1,001,011\$045 and expenses were 548,404\$078.

—The government has granted permission to the São Paulo RR. Co. to build a fire-proof warehouse, the cost not to exceed 10,000\$.

—The June receipts of the "Recife a Limoeiro" railway were 16,370\$810 and the expenditures 24,147\$870, leaving a deficit of 7,777\$060.

—The government has authorized a reduction in freight on hay, etc., on the Dom Pedro II line, when the same shall be of home production.

—The May receipts of the Paulista railway were 220,584\$210 and the expenditures 06,226\$400, making a total since 1st January of 1,205,798\$720 in receipts and 438,408\$640 in expenditures.

—A new list of fares came into force on the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line on the 1st inst., with a reduction of 6% on the old list. A 1st class fare from S. Paulo to Rio now costs 29\$400, and a 2nd class fare 15\$300.

—The government has authorized the director of the D. Pedro II railway to permit the agents of branch lines and the municipal customs collectors of Minas Geraes to travel gratuitously over that line when coming to Rio on official business.

—At an extraordinary meeting of the Itana railway company, São Paulo, on the 28th ult. it was resolved that in order to extinguish the debt of its branch line, a call of 9\$000 per share should be made, which must be paid within 60 days. In the event of failure to pay the call the company authorizes a deduction of 2% from the dividends, and a charge of 10% on the call.

LOCAL NOTES

—The gas contract was finally signed on the 4th.

—Our local colleagues are publishing European news extracted from the River Plate journals. Fanny!

—A very welcome rain storm visited this city on the 7th and 8th inst., but owing to the neglected condition of many of the street sewers and the defective distribution of water, the benefits were not so great as might have been expected.

—We note with surprise that the commission charged with raising of money by subscriptions for a monument to General Osório, has at last decided to use the money for that purpose. The enterprise had quite escaped the recollection of everyone except a few of the oldest inhabitants. The amount available for the purpose is stated to be 150,365\$683.

—The *Financial News* began a series of interesting articles on the 13th ult. on the history and present position and prospects of the Panama Canal. The articles are from the pen of a writer, well known in Brazil, who is thoroughly well informed on the subject, and can be implicitly trusted for the statements published. All those interested in the career of De Lesseps's gigantic bubble will do well to read the *Financial News* articles.

—The city fathers, feeling somewhat troubled of late about their sins, adopted a by-law on the 10th for the closing of all retail business houses on Sundays and saints' days after 2 p. m., excepting drug stores, hotels and eating houses, cafés, and billiard saloons. The penalty is eight days imprisonment and 30\$ fine. Why an exception is made in favor of billiard saloons it will be difficult to understand, but if that is the amusement most indulged in by our municipal rulers perhaps it will be best not to criticize.

—The June expense for globe gas illumination in the suburbs of this city amounted to 20,115\$030.

—The Barão de Capaneia, director of the state telegraph lines, left for Europe on the 9th inst. to attend the telegraph congress at Berlin.

—On the 10th inst. our colleague of the *Gazeta da Tarde* entered upon his sixth year of publication. *Parabéns e muitos annos mais, desejamos-te!*

—It takes about 50 minutes for a telegram to come from Bahia, but a telegram from Cachoeira, on the D. Pedro II railway, takes about four hours!

—The custom house authorities has seized jewelry and silk goods of the estimated value of 25,000\$, which a passenger by the *Girondo* recently endeavored to smuggle.

—The voting on the Saraiwa project in 2nd reading in the Chamber began yesterday, but the critical parts of the bill were not reached. Voting will be continued to-day, the 14th.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that the recently appointed representative of Brazil at the Santiago arbitration court was paid 34,000\$ for travelling expenses (*ajuda de custo*); little enough it seems to us, in view of the prosperity of the empire.

—The late Argentine minister at this court has been presented with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose. Mr. Osborn, late minister of the United States, is also to receive the same decoration.

—The increasing number of brass bands now infesting the streets of this city, together with the interminable sessions of the General Assembly, would seem to indicate that the only real national product in Brazil at the present time is wind.

—The facility with which the *Railway Times* translates Portuguese would be remarkable, did not its extracts from Rio papers appear so very like our extracts. Do give us credit for the translations, colleagues, even if the originals are open to you.

—The police delegate who had charge of the examination into the alleged robbery at the Portuguese consulate here, has made his report. It is said that no robbery is proved, but that embezzlements are discovered to disguise which, the robbery was simulated.

—A curious order has been issued from the Treasury, viz: where two or more candidates for a seat in the Chamber contest the right to it, none are to receive travelling expenses. The peculiarity of it lies in the fact that such an order should be necessary.

—It is worth noting that the first vote cast in the Chamber of Deputies by the Barão da Villa da Barra, the successful contestant from the Bahia 14th district, against Marechal Moura, abolitionist, was in favor of Antonio Pralho's amendment to the Saraiwa project, fixing a value of 100\$ on slaves from 60 to 65 years of age.

—We are chafed to observe that our well-entrenched of the *Rio de Janeiro* are being annoyed by the mule-tail pianist. The funny man of the *Gazeta* has made an appeal to him to *let up*, and we hope it will not be made in vain. The pianist, amateur and professional, is directly chargeable with more bad language than we should like to shoulder, alien settlement day comes.

—Among the passenger arrivals by the United States and Brazil Co.'s packet *Advance* was Thomas J. Jarvis, of North Carolina, recently appointed United States minister to the Brazilian court, and Henry Clay Armstrong, of Alabama, appointed Consul-general at this port. Minister Jarvis was presented to His Majesty the Emperor on the 11th inst. by his predecessor, Governor Osborn, when his credentials were formally presented and accepted.

—In reply to a petition for information by Deputy Joaquim Nabuco, the Centro da Lavoura e Commercio has published a statement to the effect that the association has thus far received subsidies from the government, to promote coffee exhibitions abroad, to the amount of 130,000\$, not including the amount expended at Antwerp. The subsidy for the Russian exposition was 100,000\$. It would be convenient to know under what legislative authorization these subsidies were paid.

—A very important step was taken on the 10th inst. by the abolitionist members of the Chamber of Deputies in the organization of an association to be called the "*Grupo Parlamentar Abolicionista*." Seventeen members took part in the organization and pledged themselves to actively employ all parliamentary means to secure the liberation of slaves. The deputies initiating this movement are: Nabuco, Bulhões, Simões, P. Borges, T. Pompeu, J. Tavares, Antonio Pinto, Amaro Bezerra, Salgado, Caminha, Valdeir, Bezerra de Menezes, Jo-é Mariano, A. Pimentel, Joaquim Pedro, Sotyro Dias and Moreira Brandão. The *Grupo* will unquestionably make lively work for the Bourbon during the next few weeks.

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|---------|---|-----------------------------|----------|
| | July | | |
| 90 | \$6 | Six per cent. apolices..... | 1,075 00 |
| 100 | " | do | 107 00 |
| 125 | " | do | 132 00 |
| 130 | Leopoldina R.R. | | 135 |
| 114 | deb. Macabé and Campos R.R. | ..... | 85 |
| 112 | " Grão Pará R.R. x d. 10th. | ..... | 90 |
| 100 | Jardim Botânico tramway. | ..... | 140 00 |
| 291 | hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%). | ..... | 168 00 |
| 500 | " Banco C. Real de S. Paulo.. | ..... | 75 |
| | July 6. | | |
| 4 | Six per cent apolices..... | ..... | 1,075 |
| 5 | do ..... | ..... | 1,078 |
| 100 | do ..... | ..... | 1,080 |
| 300 | do ..... | ..... | 107 |
| 50 | Banco Brasil ..... | ..... | 102 |
| 211 | do ..... | ..... | 24 1/2 |
| 40 deb. | Cente de Minas R.N. | ..... | 168 |
| 290 | " Leopoldina R.R. 300%. | ..... | 168 |
| 100 | " Grão Pará R.R. | ..... | 90 |
| 300 | Brasil Industrial. | ..... | 280 |
| 150 | hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%) | ..... | 68 |
| 26 " | do (gold %) series..... | ..... | 79 |
| 15 " | do a series ..... | ..... | 79 |
| | July 7. | | |
| 95 | Six per cent apolices..... | ..... | 1,078 |
| 2,400 | do ..... | ..... | per |
| 8,500 | Prov. Paraná apolices ..... | ..... | 223 |
| 100 | Candelária (infanteria). | ..... | 100 |
| 100 | hyp. notes Banco Brasil. | ..... | 79 |
| 100 | hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold %) a series ..... | ..... | 79 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| July 8. | |
| 23 Six per cent apolices. | 1,075 000 |
| do do | 1,075 000 |
| 14 do | 1,075 000 |
| 600 do | 107 50 |
| 3,500 Prov. Paraná apolices. | par |
| 200 Banco Brazil. | 244 000 |
| 60 Banco Rural. | 251 000 |
| 4 Fidelity Insurance Co. | 201 000 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| July 9. | |
| 3 Six per cent apolices. | 1,075 000 |
| 82 do | 1,075 000 |
| 1 do | 1,075 000 |
| 300 Sovereigns. | 13 440 |
| 200 Banco Brazil. | 244 000 |
| 158 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 2008. | 168 000 |
| 100 Jardim Botânico railway x d. | 135 000 |
| 200 deb. Rink Cotton Mill. | 92 50 |
| 200 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [1896]. | 68 50 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| July 10. | |
| 24 Six per cent apolices. | 1,075 000 |
| 500 do | 107 50 |
| 2,000 do | 107 50 |
| 12,500 Prov. Paraná apolices. | par |
| 15 Corcovado R.R. 2008. | 52 000 |
| 346 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 2008. | 168 500 |
| 200 hyp. notes Banco Profel. | 63 50 |
| 50 do | 68 50 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| July 11. | |
| 1 Six per cent apolice. | 1,075 000 |
| 56 do | 1,075 000 |
| 1,700 do | 107 50 |
| 120 Banco Brazil. | 244 000 |
| 55 Banco do Commercio. | 126 000 |
| 10 Leopoldina R.R. 2008. | 130 000 |
| 10 Corcovado R.R. 2008. | 130 000 |
| 240 deb. North R.R. 2008. | 180 000 |
| 100 Leopoldina R.R. 2008. | 168 000 |
| 348 do | 91 50 |
| 10 Grão Pará R.R. 2008. | 91 50 |
| 60 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [1896]. | 68 50 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| July 12. | |
| 9 Six per cent apolices. | 1,075 000 |
| 500 do | 107 50 |
| 40 Banco Brazil. | 244 000 |
| 420 do | 245 000 |
| 25 Banco do Commercio. | 223 000 |
| 4 Banco Industrial. | 108 000 |
| 23 deb. Grão Pará R.R. 2008. | 91 50 |
| 20 do Porto Feliz Vane. | 90 50 |
| 10 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [gold 5% a series]. | 78 500 |

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th July, 1885.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has again been a fair business doing, as reported, and Stock shows a slight reduction. Quotations are unchanged by the brokers, but they do not represent either demand or export; ideas for better coffee, upon which the demand has principally run. The market closes rather quiet, and exporters will probably await a replenishment of Stock before freely offering the market. In another column are printed the views of two of our colleagues regarding the crop upon which we have entered, and may call attention to the frank admission of one, that its error in a former estimate was in under-estimating the amount carried over, which is, like the famous *invariable* supply in Europe, an impatient factor in crop estimates.

The sales since our last report have been:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 62,778 bags for United States | |
| 28,380 do Europe | |
| 6,000 do Cape of Good Hope | |
| 6,816 do Elsewhere | |
| 105,974 bags. | |

The clearances have been:

| United States: | bags |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| July 4 New York Br str Others. | 35,502 |
| 4 do Amer str Merrimack. | 10,443 |
| 8 do Amer bk Sarah Doe. | 2,000 |
| 10 do Belg str Rose. | 6,000 |

| Europe: | bags |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| July 2 Havre Fr str Champagne. | 6,412 |
| 4 Hamburg Gr str Fernambuco. | 8,849 |
| 4 Antwerp str Chlo. | 4,735 |
| Hamburg do | 4,022 |
| Bremen do | 315 |
| 4 Bordeaux Fr str Girardin. | 20 |
| 9 London Br str Elbe. | 1,096 |
| Antwerp do | 100 |
| 11 do Ger str Graf Bismarck. | 130 |
| Bremen do | 350 |
| 11 Havre Fr str Ville de Senlis. | 1,513 |
| 11 do str L'Argonne. | 500 |
| 13 Hamburg Gr str Amsterdam. | 11,376 |

| Elsewhere: | bags |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| July 5 River Plate Ital str Siro. | 1,483 |
| 9 do Fr str Niger. | 377 |
| 10 Valparaiso Br str Almagro. | 60 |

Receipts for the last ten days have averaged 9,220 bags per day, against 8,925 bags for the preceding eleven days, and the daily average since the 1st is:

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| 10,045 bags | |
| against | |
| 8,728 " in 1884 | |
| 7,975 " in 1885 | |
| 7,334 " in 1886 | |
| 9,051 " in 1887 | |
| 5,208 " in 1888 | |
| 6,814 " in 1889 | |
| 7,600 " in 1890 | |

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

| per 100 lbs | per arroba |
|------------------|---------------|
| Washed. | 451.00—572.00 |
| Superior. | nominal |
| Good first. | 4 430—4 500 |
| Regular first. | 4 220—4 300 |
| Ordinary first. | 3 810—4 000 |
| Good second. | 3 540—3 680 |
| Ordinary second. | 3 000—3 200 |
| Capitana. | nominal |
| Escolha. | 2 520—2 600 |

Stock was this morning estimated to be 128,000 bags.

Vessels loading and to load.

| Vessel | Agent |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| New York Amer bk Any. | 5,000 |
| do Amer str Advance. | 24,000 |
| do Br str Mozart. | 24,000 |
| Baltimore Amer lug Adria J. Bonar. | 5,500 |
| do Arg ship David Stewart. | — |
| do Amer bk D. Pedro II. | — |
| do do Julia Rollins. | — |
| do Br str J. Taylor. | — |
| New Orleans do. | 12,000 |
| London do. | 1,000 |
| do and Antwerp Orión. | 800 |
| Hamburg Gr str Convent. | 6,000 |
| do and Antwerp Hunover. | 3,000 |
| Finland Nor bk Pella. | 3,500 |
| Mediterranean Ital str Washington. | 8,000 |
| Trieste Br str Mariner. | 20,000 |
| Cape of Good Hope Nor bk Zoni. | 5,500 |
| do Nor str Mrs. | 5,500 |

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

| Receipts | Sales |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Europe | 4,534 |
| Cape | 1,442 |
| Pineapple | 818 |
| Stock | 122,000 |
| Total Sales | 6,794 |
| Average Price Ordinary 1st per arroba | 122,000 |
| do Good and | 5,200 |
| Exchange on London average. | 18 1/16 |
| Freight per ton | 30c & 5/8 |

| July 4 | July 5 |
|-----------|---------|
| 12,094 | 6,442 |
| 4,534 | 18,575 |
| 1,442 | 7,592 |
| 818 | 3,456 |
| 122,000 | 10,976 |
| 6,794 | 18,575 |
| 122,000 | 7,592 |
| 5,200 | 3,456 |
| 18 1/16 | 10,976 |
| 30c & 5/8 | 18 1/16 |

| July 6 | July 7 |
|--------|--------|
| 10,976 | 8,416 |
| 18,575 | 7,592 |
| 7,592 | 3,456 |
| 3,456 | 770 |
| 10,976 | 818 |
| 18,575 | 313 |
| 7,592 | 1,442 |
| 3,456 | 1,442 |
| 10,976 | 1,442 |
| 18,575 | 1,442 |
| 7,592 | 1,442 |
| 3,456 | 1,442 |
| 10,976 | 1,442 |
| 18,575 | 1,442 |
| 7,592 | 1,442 |
| 3,456 | 1,442 |

| July 8 | July 9 |
|-----------|---------|
| 12,094 | 11,439 |
| 4,534 | 3,456 |
| 1,442 | 7,592 |
| 818 | 7,592 |
| 122,000 | 11,439 |
| 6,794 | 3,456 |
| 122,000 | 7,592 |
| 5,200 | 3,456 |
| 18 1/16 | 10,976 |
| 30c & 5/8 | 18 1/16 |

| July 10 | July 11 |
|---------|---------|
| 8,416 | 10,976 |
| 7,592 | 18,575 |
| 3,456 | 7,592 |
| 770 | 3,456 |
| 818 | 10,976 |
| 313 | 18,575 |
| 1,442 | 7,592 |
| 1,442 | 3,456 |
| 1,442 | 10,976 |
| 1,442 | 18,575 |
| 1,442 | 7,592 |
| 1,442 | 3,456 |
| 1,442 | 10,976 |
| 1,442 | 18,575 |
| 1,442 | 7,592 |
| 1,442 | 3,456 |

| July 12 | July 13 |
|---------|---------|
| 10,976 | 10,976 |
| 18,575 | 18,575 |
| 7,592 | 7,592 |
| 3,456 | 3,456 |
| 10,976 | 10,976 |
| 18,575 | 18,575 |
| 7,592 | 7,592 |
| 3,456 | 3,456 |
| 10,976 | 10,976 |
| 18,575 | 18,575 |
| 7,592 | 7,592 |
| 3,456 | 3,456 |
| 10,976 | 10,976 |
| 18,575 | 18,575 |
| 7,592 | 7,592 |
| 3,456 | 3,456 |

| Since 1st July | Teas |
|----------------|------|
| 131,888 | |
| 91,488 | |
| 6,000 | |
| 1,533 | |
| 16,720 | |
| 16,720 | |
| 16,720 | |
| 16,720 | |
| 16,720 | |
| 16,720 | |
| 16,720 | |
| 16,720 | |
| 16,720 | |
| 16,720 | |
| 16,720 | |
| 16,720 | |
| 16,720 | |

Imports.

There has been little movement in our markets since our last report with only trifling variations in quotations. Flour is quiet but steady at a decline, the arrivals of Pine have been a cargo of Swedish and small but of White, but neither are as yet reported sold. Kerosene is unchanged; Lard is lower under considerable receipts. Rice is higher also.

Flour.—Receipts since our last have been:

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| from Richmond: | 2,320 bbls. |
| O'Dance | 850 " |
| D. Pedro II. from Baltimore: | 1,824 bbls. |
| Codorus | 1,250 " |
| Araby | 750 " |
| Castilla | 250 " |
| Codorus | 250 " |
| Mapleton | 250 " |

Rice from River Plate:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 150 bags | |
| from United States: | |
| Moscouite | 500 bbls. |
| O'Dance | 325 " |
| Western | 135 " |
| Tewell | 100 " |
| Galleo | 50 " |

Girondo from River Plate:

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| Codorus | 1,824 bbls. |
| Castilla | 1,250 " |
| Araby | 750 " |
| Castilla | 250 " |
| Araby | 250 " |
| Codorus | 250 " |

Rose from River Plate:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1,500 bags | |
| Julia Rollins from Baltimore: | 2,100 bbls. |
| Codorus | 1,100 " |
| Castilla | 925 " |
| Araby | 624 " |
| Codorus | 125 " |

Sales during the same period have been about 11,200 bbls and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 41,000 bbls. American | |
| 1,000 " River Plate | |
| 42,000 bbls. | |

Brokers quote the market quiet and steady at the following quotations:

| Trieste | nominal |
|----------------|-------------|
| Richmond 1st | 18500—19500 |
| " 2nd | 17500—18000 |
| Baltimore 1st | 18500—19000 |
| " 2nd | 17000—18000 |
| Western & Int. | 15000—18000 |
| Chili | nominal |
| River Plate | 16000—17000 |
| New Zealand | nominal |

Pitch Pine.—No receipts and quotations are nominally unchanged at 45000—46000 per dozen.

White Pine.—Receipts are about 12,000 feet per *Julia Rollins* from Baltimore which are not yet reported sold. Brokers quote the market unchanged at about 125 reis per foot, steady.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are about 640 doz. per *Frit* from Tromsheim, which are unsold. We may still quote at 41500 per dozen for red and 35500 for white deals.

Kerosene.—None arrived and brokers quote invoices at about 6500 per case.

Lard.—Receipts have been:

| | |
|--|--|
| 2,000 kegs per <i>Advance</i> from New York | |
| 2,100 " <i>Julia Rollins</i> from Baltimore. | |
| 3,650 kegs per <i>D. Pedro II.</i> | |

Invoices are quoted at 435-440 reis per lb.

Rice.—The *Advance* from New York brought 135 bbls and the *D. Pedro II.* 200 from Baltimore.

Quotations are 75000—115000 per bbl. as to quality and weight.

Beans.—Receipts are 1,060 bags per *Washington* from River Plate and quotations are nominal at 28000—28500 per bag.

Turpentine.—No receipts. Last quotation was 460—480 reis per kilogramme.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 360 bags per <i>Osaka</i> | |
| 406 " <i>Girondo</i> | |
| 2,533 " <i>Washington</i> | |

from the River Plate. Brokers now quote at about 35000—37000 per bag.

Hay.—The *Margen* from Rosario brought 1,170 bales to dealers.

Codfish.—Receipts have been in cases consisting and retail quotations are nominally unchanged at 25000—27000 for tubs and 21000—23000 for cases.

Coal.—Receipts have been:

| | |
|--|--|
| 1,193 tons per <i>Spanado</i> from Cardiff | |
| 1,845 " <i>Frisch</i> | |
| 1,844 " <i>P. H. Morris</i> | |
| 986 " <i>Margaret Mitchell</i> | |
| 1,575 " <i>Zuni</i> | |
| 688 " <i>Luzar Burrell</i> | |
| 688 " <i>Dyrholm</i> | |
| 1,224 " <i>Martin</i> | |
| 1,305 " <i>Wain</i> | |
| 684 " <i>Hans Thun</i> from Greenock | |
| 857 " <i>Maggie O'Brien</i> from Newcastle | |
| 1,721 " <i>Alma</i> from Liverpool | |

all to companies and dealers.

Cement.—Receipts have been:

| | |
|---|--|
| 100 casks per <i>Hansa</i> from Hamburg | |
| 2,600 " <i>Zuni</i> from Liverpool | |
| 36 " <i>Girondo</i> from Marseilles | |

Quotations are nominally unchanged at 75000—78000 for English, 68000—69000 German and 78000—80000 for French.

Rice.—There have been no receipts, but the market is rather flat. Bunkers quote old rice at 95000—98000 per bag and new at 95000—98000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 4.

| | |
|---|--|
| HAMBURG.—Ger lug <i>Hilf</i> ; 365 tons. Nagel, 59 dls. sundries to Hermann Scholz & Co. | |
| LONDON.—Nor lug <i>Zuni</i> ; 271 tons. Handson; 71 dls. cement to Mountain, Hine & Co. | |
| LIVERPOOL.—Nor bk <i>Cuba</i> ; 504 tons. Jensen; 75 dls. sundries in John Moore & Co. | |
| CARLISLE.—Swed bk <i>Spanado</i> ; 1212 tons. Wallstedt, 64 dls. coal to Wilson Sons & Co. | |
| —Ant str <i>Florida</i> ; 1264 tons. Scoponich; 65 dls. coal to Messageries Maritimes. | |
| —Br bk <i>D. H. Morris</i> ; 1192 tons. Munis; 67 dls. coal to D. Pedro II. railway. | |
| —Br bk <i>Margaret Mitchell</i> ; 650 tons. Davids; 71 dls. coal to Watson Ritchie & Co. | |
| BALTIMORE.—Arg ship <i>Daniel Stewart</i> ; 654 tons. Huls; 62 dls. flour to Francisco Clemente & Co. | |
| —60 PENNSYLVANIA.—Amer bk <i>Any</i> ; 665 tons. Penfield; 60 dls. flour to Phillips Brothers & Co. | |
| GOENK.—Nor bk <i>Hans Thun</i> ; 384 tons. Thus; 81 dls. coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co. | |
| OPORTO.—Port bk <i>Chitra</i> ; 608 tons. Hais; 64 dls. sundries to Viuva Miranda Leone & Co. | |
| MACAO.—Swed bk <i>Fritthof</i> ; 209 tons. Petersen; 42 dls. salt to order. | |

JULY 6.

| | |
|---|--|
| CARLISLE.—Br bk <i>Zuni</i> ; 943 tons. Argeel; 61 dls. coal to Wilson Sons & Co. | |
| —Br ship <i>Lisla Bu Brill</i> ; 1105 tons. Cant; 75 dls. coal to Wilson Sons & Co. | |
| NEWCASTLE.—Br bk <i>Maggie O'Brien</i> ; 671 tons. Michael; 80 dls. coal to Wilson Sons & Co. | |

JULY 7.

| | |
|--|--|
| LIVERPOOL.—Br ship <i>Advance</i> ; 1182 tons. Gray; 67 dls. coal to Rio Gas Co. | |
|--|--|

JULY 8.

| | |
|--|--|
| OPORTO.—Port bk <i>Clowdina</i> ; 419 tons. Correia; 67 dls. sundries to Hine, Zenla & Silveira. | |
|--|--|

JULY 9.

| | |
|---|--|
| BALTIMORE.—Amer bk <i>D. Pedro II.</i> ; 465 tons. Johnson; 62 dls. flour to Francisco Clemente & Co. | |
| CARLISLE.—Turk bk <i>Pyrrhus</i> ; 433 tons. Hais; 57 dls. coal to Wilson Sons & Co. | |
| ANTWERP.—Ger bk <i>Osaka</i> ; 688 tons. Vissen; 57 dls. in distress, bound for Melbourne. | |
| ROSAIRE.—Br bk <i>Margen</i> ; 519 tons. Gonçalves; 35 dls. hay to Eugenio Gomes. | |
| SANTA FE.—Ital bk <i>Constantina</i> ; 384 tons. Mozzam; 33 dls. in distress, bound for Falmouth. | |

JULY 10.

| | |
|---|--|
| CARLISLE.—Ital bk <i>Martin</i> ; 770 tons. Rollin; 57 dls. coal in Watson, Ritchie & Co. | |
| —Br bk <i>Wain</i> ; 814 tons. Wilson; 58 dls. coal to order. | |

JULY 12.

| | |
|---|--|
| BALTIMORE.—Amer bk <i>Julia Rollins</i> ; 589 tons. North; 48 dls. sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co. | |
| TROMSHEIM.—Nor lug <i>Frit</i> ; 364 tons. Knudsen; 55 dls. pine to order. | |

JULY 13.

LIVERPOOL—Br ship *Julia*; 1560 tons; Farmer; 54 ds; coal in Rio Gas Co.

MARSEILLES—Nor bg *Grangos*; 286 tons; Christiansen; 51 ds; sundries to Cerf, Dale & Co.

OPORTO—Port bk *Vasco da Gama*; 549 tons; Coelho; 45 ds; sundries to José Antonin Gonçalves Santos.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

June 30th, (in contos de réis or 1:000\$000

| | Brazil | France | Guatemala | Honduras | Cuba, Mexico | England | N.Y., London Brazilian | Mexican States | Total. |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|-----------|----------|-----------------|---------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Assets: | | | | | | | | | |
| Treasury bills | 49,408 | 11,096 | 3,400 | — | 466 | — | — | — | 55,524 |
| Bills discounted | 14,414 | 3,316 | 4,753 | — | 5,179 | 2,097 | 1,165 | 1,047 | 34,938 |
| Call loans etc. | 10,406 | 12,023 | 4,944 | 5,310 | 2,008 | 7,207 | 5,373 | — | 54,588 |
| Bills receivable | 1,613 | 4,150 | 5 | 62 | 33 | 615 | 1,355 | 240 | 8,545 |
| Real estates | 2,071 | 421 | 379 | 1,142 | 34 | — | 1,914 | 52 | 4,005 |
| Public bonds | 6,373 | 1,018 | 1,024 | 1,325 | 33 | — | 1,051 | 113 | 10,124 |
| Debentures and shares | 21,34 | 2,565 | 2,181 | 1,615 | 843 | — | — | — | 9,683 |
| Mortgages | 26,955 | 613 | 702 | 1,077 | 25 | — | — | — | 29,104 |
| Accounts in liquidation | 5,008 | 95 | 804 | 1,458 | 398 | — | — | 125 | 24,019 |
| All other | 7,073 | 53 | 1,998 | 854 | 903 | 591 | 11,817 | 30 | 26,964 |
| Cash | 5,077 | 1,725 | 2,993 | 1,014 | 963 | 660 | 1,079 | 413 | 14,442 |
| | 131,733 | 37,644 | 54,938 | 15,939 | 11,140 | 12,070 | 22,708 | 3,958 | 258,550 |
| Liabilities: | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital paid up | 33,000 | 8,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 4,444 | 4,444 | — | 68,888 |
| Reserve fund | 7,776 | 2,101 | 1,127 | 850 | 591 | — | — | 375 | 12,029 |
| Undivided profits | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18,104 |
| Deposits | 64,445 | 26,596 | 10,348 | 8,017 | 7,733 | 6,877 | 5,339 | 1,800 | 108,000 |
| Bills payable | 500 | 73 | 388 | 24 | 41 | 40 | 60 | 817 | 1,064 |
| Profits in suspense | 4,153 | 79 | — | 843 | — | — | — | 119 | 3,181 |
| All other | 5,913 | 75 | 4,944 | 243 | 775 | 703 | 12,654 | 557 | 27,004 |
| | 131,733 | 37,644 | 54,938 | 15,939 | 11,140 | 12,070 | 22,708 | 3,958 | 258,550 |

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

[illegible]

| | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| Marseille | 80,3 |
| Trieste | 17,7 ¹⁶ |

[illegible]

Insurance.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

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Maurice (Loading also in Santos) .. 18th
Dallen..... 25th*To Southampton:*Orient..... July 15th
Gulbitt..... 29th*For Other Ports:*Donati Southampton and Liverpool July and
Cape of Antwerp and Liverpool 10th*To Rio Grande Ports:*Carnegie..... Every
Chatham..... Wednesday
or Gunning.....

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